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Of course every moment of the Count's time available for social engagements was eagerly preëmpted in New York and Washington. In New York dinners and receptions followed closely one upon another, among the events being dinners tendered by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Vanderbilt and ex-President Roosevelt; receptions by Mr. and Mrs. Untermeyer and Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, and a luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. The Hungarians of the city were enthusiastic in their attentions — a dinner in honor of the Count at Webster Hall being attended by upwards of a thousand Hungarian residents, who were addressed in the Hungarian language.

At Washington Count Apponyi was presented to President Taft and entertained by Mr. Bryce and by the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary. The unusual honor shown to him by the House of Representatives was used as the occasion for sounding the key-note of the purpose which brought him to America. (See editorial.)

The Hon. Seth Low presided at the Carnegie Hall address and introduced the Count, while Mr. Carnegie moved and Bishop Greer seconded the vote of thanks at the end of the address.

The speech of Count Apponyi was a sketch of the unsettled political problems that "make the State of Europe unsafe, the preservation of peace uncertain and a permanent peace organization difficult to conceive." He said: "The common feature of all these problems is their origin from mutual distrust and antagonism and their growth through an endless series of conflicts intersected by treaties sanctioning the result of the last war, but never getting any nearer the final solution. This lamentable history clearly demonstrates the absurdity of the theory which commends war as a means of solving international questions and of putting an end to unrest. War — if we except cases of legitimate self-defense or of national emancipation achieved by arms — never brings a solution; it means rather a perpetuation of difficulties."

The Count said the absurdity of the theory that a nation must fight occasionally to preserve the manly virtues and avoid effeminacy had been demonstrated in the history of European complications. "We have experience," he said, "which absolutely silences that horrible theory of virtue feeding on bloodshed."

"Another common feature of the political problems in Europe is the extreme difficulty of bringing them into a juridical formula, into a question of right and wrong, fit to be decided by some juridical procedure. That could be done only if arbitration were organized as a sort of equity jurisdiction, where the judge applies maxims of sound common sense whenever law fails him, or if we should consider as absolutely inviolable the *status quo* determined by treaties and precedents. Neither of these courses seems perfectly safe."

"The only threatening complications that might draw the United States in," said the Count, "were those arising from the colonial expansion of some great nations." A distinguished Russian diplomatist had once told him that to the best of his belief there would be no more great wars in Europe, but that he saw constant danger of colonial conflicts. On this point the speaker said:

"It seems not only necessary but urgent that principles should be laid down by international agreement to regulate colonial problems, and that the application of these

principles should be confided to an international court of justice or to obligatory arbitration. In this sphere solutions on juridical grounds are easier to devise than in the sphere of all other European questions."

He said that in the matter of the limitation of armament the nations are "progressing backward." Twelve years ago, he recalled, the Czar proposed such limitation, and then the first Hague Conference, after theoretically pronouncing in its favor, postponed dealing with the question to the next Conference. When the next Conference convened England introduced the subject of armament, and several other nations declined to discuss it.

The Count said that the growing importance of international trade and the growth of the commercial spirit were unconscious influences for peace. Among the conscious forces he put first "the sincere love of peace animating the rulers of nations." "The rulers prepare for war all the same," he said, "but this is a tribute paid to the precarious nature of the situation; there is no hidden scheme of aggression behind their armaments."

According to Count Apponyi, America can assist the peacemakers in the following way:

"You can do it by your example by developing within your continent peace institutions fit to serve as a model to the world at large; by proposing, as President Taft announced his intention to do, arbitration treaties on broad lines to the powers of Europe. But you can do it in a direct way through the voice of your eloquent leaders. Highly as I rate the honor of having been called to address American audiences, I should think it more important work, perhaps, that Americans should come over to Europe and enlighten public opinion on a subject on which we have so much to learn from you; certainly more than we can possibly teach you."

"Should your foremost men undertake this task, should they, well provided with accurate knowledge of the difficulties existing in Europe, consult with us on the ways of solving them, and awaken by a personal impression of their thoroughness and by their stirring eloquence the intellectual leaders of Europe from the lethargy and pessimism which hold even the best of them in bonds, a great change may be effected in our somewhat skeptical mentality."

The Carnegie Hall address was the first of a series of important speeches which took the lecturer to various points from Baltimore on the south to Toronto on the north, and from Chicago on the west to Boston. A great dinner in his honor was given at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Thursday evening, March 2. President Nicholas Murray Butler presided, and, in addition to the Count, the other speakers were Mayor Gaynor, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Archbishop Farley and Governor Simeon E. Baldwin.

Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association.

The Peace Association of the Friends of Philadelphia sent to Congress last month the following remonstrance against the fortification of the Panama Canal:

"Already at this session of Congress many societies and individuals have asked you to oppose the fortification of the Panama Canal. Although the end of the session is at hand, we, representatives of the Philadelphia Peace

Association of Friends, feel that it is our duty as Christian men and citizens to bring this question again to your attention.

"We believe the treaties that made possible the construction of the canal were made with the idea that the canal be policed, but not fortified; and that the erection of great forts and defenses is contrary to the spirit and tenor of such treaties, and will subject our Department of State to a suspicion of bad faith.

"An adequate police force maintained at the canal zone will protect the property interests involved from possible attack by neighboring states, and will leave the canal as a whole within the scope of the international convention that forbids the bombardment of unfortified places.

"The larger policy of international service and goodwill remains; and this, we believe, will be advanced, not by the fortification, but by the neutralization of the canal zone.

"The Panama Canal is the greatest single engineering feat of history. Its service to the world's trade and commerce will be truly significant if its completion signalizes the new era of international friendship and cooperation that is the significant fact of our times.

"Our country has been truly great in the past, as it has trusted in the moral and legal forces that govern alike the destinies of nations and the lives of individuals. It will grow in power and greatness as it follows in this path. The time is past when these views can be characterized as sentimental or utopian. The old bottles of militarism are no longer capable of holding the new wine of international cooperation and friendship.

"Without restating the arguments that already have been placed before you by other advocates, we appeal to you to oppose the fortification of the Panama Canal as the part of true patriots and Christian statesmen.

"(Signed) JOHN B. GARRETT, *President*,
"And others."

A Plea for a Peaceful Policy.

The following address to the President and Congress was presented recently by a committee of the Representative Meeting of the Philadelphia Friends' Yearly Meeting, consisting of Jonathan E. Rhoads, Charles S. Carter and Alfred C. Garrett. The committee were introduced to the President by Congressman Butler of Pennsylvania:

To the President and Congress of the United States: As believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, we feel ourselves called to advocate his rule at this important juncture in the affairs of our nation. Our governmental action, while growing nearer Christian standards, is not yet wholly in accord with the life and spirit of Christ. We are convinced that nowhere is it farther from him than in the increasing armaments and immense expenditures therefor which now obtain.

We especially deplore at the present hour the proposal to fortify the Panama Canal. This action will at once place that costly and invaluable work among possessions debatable by force of arms, a mark and a prize to be sought by violence as soon as opportunity occurs.

Just at this time, when many economies of government are being instituted, we can but profoundly regret the vast expense which must be added, in order to con-

struct, equip and maintain new fortifications on the Isthmus, and finally to man them by a large increase of the army, with all its added expenditure of public funds. And this is proposed when already the unparalleled proportion of *two-thirds* of the income of our government is being devoted to warlike purposes, past and present. We believe this use of money is neither just to the people, whose it is, nor right in the sight of God, whose stewards we all should be.

An example of disinterested service to humanity was given by the United States in organizing an independent government in Cuba instead of annexing the island. We do not approve the war measures by which control of Cuba was obtained, but being in control, we feel that our government labored generously for the best welfare of the people of that Island.

We urge that this policy be continued by similar disinterested service to mankind in Panama by opening the canal to the peaceful commerce of the world. Our motives will assuredly be subject to suspicion, as not being disinterested, if we fortify the zone of the canal.

To disarm all suspicion of self-interest, and secure the future from abuse of power, let us refrain from fortifying the canal, and secure its neutrality by international treaty only, much as was done with the Suez Canal.

Moreover "under the Hague Convention the nations are now under bonds not to bombard unfortified coast towns, ports, etc.," but if we fortify the terminals of the canal, it at once becomes exposed to attack, indeed invites attack.

In a word, we feel convinced that the modern method of attaining that which we profess, the honorable and righteous method, as well as the most economical, is firmly to establish the neutrality of the Panama Canal by treaty among the powers.

We would also earnestly represent the desirability of concluding a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration all causes of dispute without excepting cases of "honor," regretting as we do the defeat of such a measure in our Senate when last submitted to it by the British government. May our Senate consider its responsibility in the sight of God before again obstructing a measure of such vital importance for the world's peace.

We earnestly request that you will use your efforts to make the action of our people through their government more nearly in accord with the teachings of Christ.

Compulsory Military Training in Australia.

Compulsory universal military service has at last been adopted in Australia. Provision is made that all male inhabitants who have resided in the country for six months and are British subjects are to be enrolled from twelve to fourteen years of age in the Junior Cadets; fourteen to eighteen years of age in the Senior Cadets; eighteen to twenty-five years of age in the Active Citizen Forces; twenty-five to sixty years of age in the Military Reserve Forces. The sons of those who have religious principles against war are exempt from military training and assigned to non-combatant duties.

One searches in vain for any reason for this unfortunate step. Australia has, up to the present time, been free